

Democratic Pioneer.

J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

It will be seen, by the Address below of the Democratic State Committee, that the Standard, that Raleigh has been designated as the place, and Thursday, the 8th of March as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The Committee gave this to and to other subjects much consideration, and we feel sure that their recommendations will give general satisfaction to the party.

We have only time at present to add that we trust every Democrat from our State to Oberholser will respond to the action of the Committee, and that the Convention will be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. Brother Democrats, if we expect to defeat the opposition, we must show our faith by our works. We must organize thoroughly and meet the enemy, not as raw recruits, but as trained veterans. Our cause is the cause of the Constitution, of Southern rights, of the Union; but good as that cause is, and dear as it is to us all, it can be maintained only by incessant vigilance and effort.

We have no time to suggest that the Young Committee and others, correspond with Dr. James E. Williamson, Lenoir, Hill, Caswell, up to the time of the meeting of the State Convention; and thereafter with the Committee to be appointed to the Convention.

After which, sojourn hereafter.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Democratic State Executive Committee, having met pursuant to the call of their Convention, after due consideration, have determined to appoint Thursday, the 8th day of March, as the time, and the City of Raleigh as the place for holding our next State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and appoint four delegates to represent the State at large in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Charleston. We therefore recommend that meetings be called in all the counties of the State and delegates appointed to represent them in the said State Convention; and also, that delegates be appointed to represent them in District Conventions to be held in each Congressional District for the purpose of electing two delegates and their alternates to represent the said Districts in the National Convention.

Believing as we do that the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation of their rights, and the perpetuity of the institutions of our country depend upon the success of the Democratic party, we earnestly recommend harmony and union in our ranks, and a thorough organization of the same, a guaranty of a glorious triumph; and we, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Executive Committee of five be appointed by said county meetings in each county to correspond and co-operate with the Central Committee and the other County Committees which may be appointed to promote the success of the Democratic party of North-Carolina.

J. E. WILLIAMSON, Ch'n.
FRANCIS ERIES.
M. S. STOKES.
L. W. HUMPHREY.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
JOHN WINSTOW.
JOHN C. BADHAM.
S. McD. TATE.
W. J. YATES.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 17th, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry Outbreak.

The papers are still filled with the details of the late invasion of Virginia by a band of abolition outlaws from the North. Besides the details, we have pretty extensive comments and denunciations of the foul spirit at work in Northern society which has been gotten this bloody offspring. That this horrible tragedy is but the natural and inevitable result of the propagation of the sedition and incendiary doctrines of the Sewards, Hales, Wilsons, Greeleys, and their inhuman companions, none but men of their own stamp will deny. To the Black Republican leaders may be traced the late terrible scenes enacted upon Southern soil, and that is no secret; that hundreds of lives have not been sacrificed to the unshamed schemes of these traitors and murderers, is attributable to the kind interposition of Providence, and not to the want of a will on the part of the sanguinary conspirators, who set on the poor miserable wretches that have become the victims to their infernal plotting.

Brown and his companions have well merited their fate, but those who have instigated them to the hellish work, deserve a double punishment. The gallows may end the career of the hoary headed old ruffian that led the insurgents at Harper's Ferry, but the rack and the gibbet should terminate the earthly course of the vile and debased hypocrites, who, secure by their own fire-sides, have concocted the schemes to deluge the land in blood, and pushed on their instruments to its fatal accomplishment. — Smith, Giddings & Co., may escape for the present the reward of their diabolical machinations against the lives of a peaceful and nonoffending people, but the blood shed at Harper's Ferry, whether it flowed from the veins of assailant or assailed, rests upon their souls, and will be avenged by the hand of Jehovah. Facts have been developed since the ending of the tragedy which leave no room to doubt that a wide spread conspiracy was hastening to a bloody completion, and that but for a misunderstanding as to time, a servile war would at this time have been raging upon the borders of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. Let the South take warning from the past and prepare for the future. — Enslavers are in our midst sowing seed from which we may reap a harvest of death.

The Climax of Party Madness.

The position of the Southern Opposition upon the slavery question at this time, to one remunerating the repeated accusations which has been bought by them against the Democracy, may seem strange and astounding, but not more so than the anxiety manifested to unite with the Black Republicans is inconsistent. The Democratic party, it is well known, has always been charged with harboring ultra pro-slavery notions; and that to this fact, is attributable much of the excitement and agitation that has been disturbing the country. The "Opposition" claimed to be the true conservative party, yielding much for the sake of peace and harmony. From this so called, conservative position, they fly to the extreme of ultraism; and will be content with nothing but congressional protection for slavery in the territories. The doctrines of Judge Douglas are denounced as "abominable and infamous," and the democrat who avows himself willing to vote for the Illinois senator in the event of his being the nominee of the Charleston Convention, is held up to scorn and derision.

Directly in the face of the denunciations which they are heaping upon Douglas, we find them urging a fusion with the anti-slavery party of the North, of being ready to support a "conservative statesman" from the ranks of the Northern Opposition, and sending words of encouragement to the Black Republicans of the Empire State, when it is known that there is not one man, out of the Democratic ranks, in the non-slave holding states, who, not only sustains the opinions of Mr. Douglas, but goes further and contends for the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories. Mr. Fillmore held that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and of using all the power it possessed to interdict the slave trade between the states, yet these gentlemen who are hurling their anathemas at such democrats who are willing to vote for Mr. Douglas, voted for Mr. Fillmore, and lavished their eulogies upon him until he groaned beneath the burden. They are now ready to fuse with the men that, for years, have done nothing but war upon the South—and now boldly proclaim their belief in the power of Congress, and their determination to vote for its exercise, to prohibit the introduction of slave property into the territories.

We know the impression is sought to be made upon the Southern mind that the Republicans have modified their opinions; that they are less ultra than formerly; and that a more conservative feeling prevails among them. The ridiculous absurdity of such a proposition is fully exposed by the fact, that their organization is based upon the isolated idea of opposition to slavery, and that this organization is unbroken in every free State. We are not left, however, to inference for a contradiction of this preposterous assumption, for the New York Tribune expressly says that:

"In the position in which things now stand, the Republicans are obliged to insist upon an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories. In order to vindicate the existence of such a power in Congress, it must be exercised."

And yet we are taunted by the men who are ready to close hands with the Tribune and its associates, because we avow our readiness to take Douglas in preference to any man likely to be selected by the "Opposition."

But this is not all. The desperation, the madness, of the Southern Opposition begets boldness in speaking and unveiling their designs that finds its parallel only in the insane attempt of Old Brown upon Harper's Ferry. An open and undisguised sympathy with the Black Republican party is avowed by Southern journalists, and we are told that it is better to elect the most objectionable free soiler to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives than any Democrat that can be named. This is bad enough, yet there is worse upon record. The Baltimore Patriot, a Southern journal, has the following:

"Americans of Maryland! send your respects to your brethren of the Opposition in New York, on the morning of the 3d of November, greeting them with a triumphant victory, and bid them go and do likewise on the 8th. It is the Presidential battle that you are to fight next Wednesday. Remember that. Join hands then with the Opposition in the Empire State, and your voice in the selection of President will be heard and heeded."

The "Opposition in New York?" What is it? Who are the men composing it? Of what material is it composed? Is it not made up of the "irrepressible conflict" men of the Seward school? Are not its leaders Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Beecher, Cheever, and their confederates? Do we not find in its front ranks the siders and abettors of Ossawatomie Brown and his Harper's Ferry ruffians? Men who threaten the South with bloody insurrection, and declare their readiness to join in an indiscriminate massacre of the slave holders? These things cannot be denied, but they are not sufficient to deter an Opposition journal in the South from openly proclaiming the gratification which their triumph over the National Democracy will afford it.

There are but two parties arrayed against each other in New York. The Black Republican; the disciples of Wm. H. Seward; the "irrepressible conflict," Ossawatomie Brown party, with all their detestable, damnable, and treasonable doctrines, on the one hand, and the National Democratic party, headed by Horatio Seymour,—whose admirable speech we publish to-day—Daniel S. Dickinson, and a host of good and true men, on the other. The former seek to tread the Constitution under foot; to break down its guarantees; to incite a servile war, and

to wrap the South in a mantle of fire and blood. The aim of the other is to uphold the pillars of our sacred compact; to draw tighter and closer the bonds of the Union; to preserve the rights of the States from the encroachments of fanaticism or the aggressions of brutal desperadoes, and to perpetuate those blessings which can only follow a just and equitable administration of the general government. Such are the differences dividing the two parties in New York, and it staggers credulity to believe that the paragraph above could have found utterance through the columns of a paper published in a slaveholding State.

How do you do, Dr. Godwin?—Right glad to see that you are at your post again.—Hope that your temporary absence has wrought some favorable change in your political condition. We have been looking after the interests of your party since you have been gone and have labored very hard to keep them "all right." Your return has relieved us of considerable responsibility. We want you to go to work now and make up for lost time. By the bye, we have a word for your private ear.—Douglas, the man you said some time ago, you would support for the Presidency in the event of his nomination by the Charleston Convention, has written a great long article and published it in Harper's Magazine. We haven't had the pleasure of meeting you since the publication of that article. We desire you to read it carefully, and then tell us what you think of it; provided nevertheless you think you can do so without violating any essential requirement of the Cincinnati platform.—State.

To the first enquiry we answer, Well! very well! For the satisfaction expressed for our reappearance at the post of duty, we say, Much obliged to you, gentlemen; and for the "Hope" entertained for our improved political condition, we not only return our thanks, but assure our friends, that we are better, much better; feeling stronger in the faith, invigorated by the healthful Democratic breezes that are coming down from the North, dissipating the sickly know nothing miasmas that have been floating around us, and cheering us with the prospect of a good time in the future.

We should be wanting in gratitude were we to fail to record our high appreciation of the valuable service rendered in the attempt to keep the Democracy "all right" during our absence, not doubt the effort has been eminently successful. Our neighbors are living practical illustrations of the bad effects which Know-Nothingism exerts upon men, and as such, have been constant and efficient lecturers in behalf of the noble old cause. Doubtless, these generous gentlemen "have been looking after the interest" of the Democracy in the same way that the spider concerned itself in providing a neat little parlor for the fly; but like that insect, the Democracy were wide awake and knew that to get into their clutches was certain death, and so refused to "go in," however much the "interest" professed.

The State desires to know our opinions of the late article of Judge Douglas: We have no hesitation in answering, and therefore unhesitatingly declare that, so far as Mr. Douglas denies to Congress the power to interfere with slavery in the territories, we are with him, but cannot sanction the proposition that the courts have no jurisdiction in the premises. The right to carry slaves in any territory belonging to the United States is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and if denied by the local authorities, he has redress by application to the proper tribunals.

Will our neighbors of the Soj'le condone to answer us a few good natural questions, the first of which is, that between a Black Republican and a Democrat for the presidency, would they make a choice? Second, do they hold it to be the duty of the twenty-one Oppositionists from the South in the next House of Representatives to vote for "the most objectionable of the Republicans" for Speaker in preference to "any Democrat that could be named?"

Third,—will they endorse the following from the Baltimore Patriot, and thus avow their sympathy with the Republicans of New York? —

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to correspond.

Dr. J. B. GODWIN: Please do me the justice to insert the following correspondence in your next issue.

Respectfully,
JNO. W. POOLE.

E. CITY, Oct. 31st, 1859.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 21st, 1859. Sir: In the last issue of the "State," which I received from some kind unknown in Elizabeth City upon my arrival from Hampton Roads this morning, I noticed your explanatory introduction of the 15th of October, in regard to the late difficulty between our principals. You use the following language—"the withdrawal of the challenge of Mr. Bagley by me, was made at the solicitation of Lieut. Milligan," with an apparent intention of a misconstruction.

I MADE NO SOLICITATION. I insisted upon the withdrawal of the challenge BEFORE ANY AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT COULD BE MADE; you then withdrew the challenge, as shown by the published correspondence. You must certainly recollect my remarks: "I COULD CONCEDE TO NO TERMS IN BEHALF OF MY FRIEND WHILE TRAMMELED BY A CHALLENGE." In MY PUBLICATION, I studiously forbore speaking of any private conference, deeming that I had no right to do so without your consent. You have therefore taken an undue license in publishing what I hereby declare an entire misrepresentation of my course in the negotiations.

Yours,
JAS. F. MILLIGAN,
JOHN W. POOLE, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELIZ. CITY, N. C., Oct. 24th, 59.

SIR: Your 21st inst. is before me. Upon consideration, I think the word "solicitation" may imply an urging, on your part, of the withdrawal. I did not mean to convey that idea. The word suggestion would have more accurately expressed my meaning. I meant to say, that the suggestion of withdrawal for the purpose of opening the way for an amicable arrangement came first from you, with the understanding that the challenge would be renewed upon a failure to make the arrangement.

We certainly cannot differ about these two points, viz:—First, The challenge was withdrawn upon your suggestion, in view of the difficulty between Mr. Bagley and Maj. Lamb. You introduced the subject by requesting Mr. Bagley to permit you to see the correspondence between himself and Maj. Lamb prior to the delivery of the challenge. To which Mr. Bagley assented, and handed the correspondence to you. You said (turning to Mr. Bagley) "I have formed a favorable opinion of you, and if I can prevent it, no two men as yourself and Maj. Lamb shall shoot at each other for such a scoundrel as Charles Henry Foster." You then said to Mr. Bagley—"You withdraw your challenge." Upon Mr. Bagley's refusing to withdraw the challenge, you said to me—"We, as seconds, have a right to act, will you withdraw the challenge for five minutes?" I asked you why you would make me withdraw it. You replied—"Whilst trammelled by a challenge I can make no proposition for an amicable adjustment, but can, if you will withdraw it for five minutes." To which I assented, with the understanding that it was to be considered as renewed in the event of a failure to adjust the difficulty. After the challenge was withdrawn, you made two propositions of adjustment, to both of which I objected. You then made the proposition as stated in the published correspondence, to which I agreed. Mr. Bagley then drew a form of withdrawal, and also the published disclaimer to be submitted to Maj. Lamb. Both of which I signed. You signed the disclaimer, and I signed the withdrawal.

Yours, &c.
JNO. W. POOLE

ELIZ. CITY, Oct. 28, 1859.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst. has just been received by me, it having arrived in Norfolk during my absence on a cruise.

To speak plain, you had tortured me into a desire to prevent a hostile meeting. Before your principal refused to meet me on the field upon those terms, which my principal as the challenged party had a right to name, I would listen to nothing, as I had traveled 40 miles for a fight or refusal on those terms. After you informed me of the infirmity of your principal, as I did not desire to post him, I suggested in a spirit of magnanimity that I could not listen to terms while trammelled with a challenge, but if the challenge was withdrawn it (the affair) might be amicably arranged. Mr. W. H. Bagley, to whom I had been introduced by you, wrote the form of the withdrawal, and you copied it. I then agreed to an amicable adjustment subject to the approval of my principal. When I came to Norfolk I had great difficulty in getting Maj. Lamb to agree to the adjustment, as he thought the matter had gone too far to stop on paper. But as he had stated in his first letter to Mr. Bagley substantially every thing that was in the adjustment, he agreed to it. —I was surprised, after you had informed me of your high "idea of truth and integrity," that you should have grossly misrepresented the affair and endeavored to create the impression that I had "solicited" the withdrawal of the challenge; but as you have admitted in the letter before me, that the challenge was not withdrawn at my solicitation! I admit it was at my suggestion (no request), after your principal had refused to meet mine, upon the terms proposed. I of course had no objection to a renewal of the challenge, if the adjustment was not agreed to by my principal; but that would have placed you in the awkward predicament of refusing a meeting, from which I was willing to relieve you, on account of the infirmity of your principal. I hope to you, wrote the form of the withdrawal, and you copied it. I then agreed to an amicable adjustment subject to the approval of my principal.

Second, do they hold it to be the duty of the twenty-one Oppositionists from the South in the next House of Representatives to vote for "the most objectionable of the Republicans" for Speaker in preference to "any Democrat that could be named?"

Third,—will they endorse the following from the Baltimore Patriot, and thus avow their sympathy with the Republicans of New York?

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to the terms, nothing was proposed to you at all. Then, why say you "would listen to nothing?" Besides, you seem to intimate that my principal refused the terms. I refused them for him, for the reason assigned in the published correspondence. I had apprised you in Norfolk, before the acceptance of the challenge that my principal had a defect in his right eye, and could not use a rifle except from the hip. I therefore did not think the selection of that weapon disengaging. You may not have given that information to Maj. Lamb. He knows whether you did or not.

Your last statement in your letter of the 21st inst. is a direct one and is untrue. At the Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk, Va., I did speak of this affair as an unfortunate one, but did not propose "to adjust it amicably." You asked me if I had authority to adjust it amicably. To which I replied that I had instructions not to make a proposal, but felt authorized to listen to one. Our interview at the Atlantic Hotel was before the acceptance of the challenge.

You have partially and unfairly stated the occurrences immediately preceding the adjustment. After we had failed to agree upon the terms of meeting, I introduced you to Mr. Bagley at his room, when we conversed about one hour upon indifferent subjects, no allusion having been made to the difficulty between Mr. Bagley and Maj. Lamb. You introduced the subject by requesting Mr. Bagley to permit you to see the correspondence between himself and Maj. Lamb prior to the delivery of the challenge. To which Mr. Bagley assented, and handed the correspondence to you. You said (turning to Mr. Bagley) "I have formed a favorable opinion of you, and if I can prevent it, no two men as yourself and Maj. Lamb shall shoot at each other for such a scoundrel as Charles Henry Foster." You then said to Mr. Bagley—"You withdraw your challenge." Upon Mr. Bagley's refusing to withdraw the challenge, you said to me—"We, as seconds, have a right to act, will you withdraw the challenge for five minutes?" I asked you why you would make me withdraw it. You replied—"Whilst trammelled by a challenge I can make no proposition

THE TEXAS BRAVO.—We had the following story in a Northern paper. As several of our citizens, says the Matagorda Gazette, witnessed the stirring events of the day, some of them may recollect the occurrence:

Many years ago, says the story, there lived near San Antonio, a family by the name of West. Emigrating to Texas from North Carolina, just previous to the revolution by which Texas gained her freedom, he had gone through all the trials incident to that stormy period, and were, by exclamation, conceded to be the bravest among the brave. Shortly after the conclusion of the war, John West, the youngest of the three brothers, returned to North Carolina, taking with him on his return to Texas one of most beautiful women of the time, renowned far and wide for her beauty. For some three years John West seemed to have realized that ideal of happiness dwelt upon so much, yet so seldom realized in this world. His wine-clad attire, his frocks, his humble, but honorable station, his sweet wife and infant daughter were his world, and he sighed for no other. There can be no Paradise on earth without the slime of this serpent being visible on the flowers, and this one was no exception to the common lot. The revolution had indeed gained for Texas freedom from Mexican tyranny, but had left her barren with scoundrels of every dye, who revel in crimes of all kinds, unchecked by law, or that thing stronger than public opinion. Strong bands of these "Free Companions" roamed from place to place, levying black mail upon all who were able to pay it, not unfrequently committing the most wanton murders among the few men who were opposed to their proceedings. John West stood auspicious, denouncing them openly with a fear of the consequences. As much he feared, this conduct brought him the heats of vengeance from the vicious fords around his dwelling. Things could not long remain thus among such men, until coming to a crisis, and one cold, stormy night a band of them knocked at his door, requesting admittance. His wife fled to his opening the door, but the户 of West never knew her, and without owing anything of the character of his journal visitors, he admitted them—ten or twelve ruffians of the most impulsive stamp entered the room, and their loud cries demanded liquor and food, still not suspecting anything wrong before them what the house afforded. In a while turning to go into the other apartment, was field senseless to the floor a blow from behind, and immediately fainted and bound. The sickening scene which followed we shall not attempt to depict. The sun, which had arisen but the evening before on a scene of primal happiness, now lit up with its first rays, smouldering ruins, blackened walls, two charred and grimacing skeletons, sad memorials of yesterday's happiness, two flowers breathed on by death, ere they were faded or soiled by the sinuous of a hot and pestiferous pestilence.

Two years have flown by since that night of horrors. They are of course, now and then, to be seen in the scenes of the country, but the time seems to have come when the "Free Companions" are no longer to be seen, and the "victims" are no longer to be found.

Persons wishing to know more, may apply to me on the premises, or to J. C. G. O'Donnell, at Newbern, N. C., or to J. C. Whitehurst, at Hertford, N. C., or to Isaac Baxt'r, at Wrentham, N. C.

Notice.—The undersigned has just received from New York, a large assortment of well selected furniture, which will be glad to sell at very reasonable prices, and respectfully announces to all purchasers in this and the adjoining counties, that all furniture sold by him shall be safely delivered at the purchasers house free of charge.

He has a large lot of METALIC BURIAL CASES of all sizes, which he will deliver at a few hours notice at any part of this or the adjoining counties.

All kinds of furniture made to order at a reasonable price.

J. E. WHITE, AGENT.

Hertford, N. C., October 23, 1859. 16-16

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Craven County, on lower Broad and Orchard Creek, near House River, containing 2500 acres, more or less, several hundred acres of fine woods, and some which is excellent timber, suitable for building or ship purposes. There are about 100 acres ditched, deadened, underbush and the cord wood cut; a small amount of labor would be required for cultivation. There are also two craps of T spouting boxes on it.

The land is well adapted to Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, &c., and is highly susceptible of improvement. The facilities for shipping are rare and equalized.

The premises have the reputation of being healthy, and the situation is desirable, and my only object in desiring to sell is the fact that I intend to quit farming.

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FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Craven County, on lower Broad and Orchard Creek, near House River, containing 2500 acres, more or less, several hundred acres of fine woods, and some which is excellent timber, suitable for building or ship purposes. There are about 100 acres ditched, deadened, underbush and the cord wood cut; a small amount of labor would be required for cultivation. There are also two craps of T spouting boxes on it.

The land is well adapted to Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, &c., and is highly susceptible of improvement. The facilities for shipping are rare and equalized.

The premises have the reputation of being healthy, and the situation is desirable, and my only object in desiring to sell is the fact that I intend to quit farming.

Persons wishing to know more, may apply to me on the premises, or to J. C. G. O'Donnell, at Newbern, N. C., or to J. C. Whitehurst, at Hertford, N. C., or to Isaac Baxt'r, at Wrentham, N. C.

Notice.—The undersigned has just received from New York, a large assortment of well selected furniture, which will be glad to sell at very reasonable prices, and respectfully announces to all purchasers in this and the adjoining counties, that all furniture sold by him shall be safely delivered at the purchasers house free of charge.

He has a large lot of METALIC BURIAL CASES of all sizes, which he will deliver at a few hours notice at any part of this or the adjoining counties.

All kinds of furniture made to order at a reasonable price.

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I SHALL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a good supply of JEWELRY. *Any article in my line made to order, to suit particular; do all WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY, with promptness and accuracy; time and repair Musical Boxes, ACCORDIONS, &c., and can do all terms in my business on the most reasonable terms.*

I require the cash for all work, or sales on delivery of the article. Any persons asking credit must be refused, as I will not break this rule, while doing business as agent. The highest cash price allowed for old gold and silver.

J. M. MATHEWS, Agent.

Sign of the ornamental.

Norfolk Steam Ornamental, Wrought and Cast Iron Rail Works.

NO. 11 WIDE WATER STREET.

THIS establishment is now under successful operation, the proprietor having erected new buildings for the manufacture of the above machinery, for facilitating and perfecting the

IRON RAILINGS for Cemeteries, Fronts of Houses, Garden Enclosures, Balconies, &c. Having on hand the greatest variety of new and elegant patterns, adapted to every taste.

We respectfully solicit our Carolina friends to send us their orders instead of sending them to the North. We pledge ourselves to execute them with neatness and dispatch, and as low as any other establishment, North or South.

SAM. H. HODGES & CO., Norfolk, Va., April 13, 1858-1.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & COMPANY WOULD INFORM THE CITI-

zens of Elizabeth City and surrounding coun-

try, that their Book Bindery is in full operation, and they are

prepared to manufacture.

BLANK BOOKS of every description of Binding and style of Ruling; and to bind Magazines, Music, and printed Books of every kind in the best manner, and on reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Books, Clerks of Courts and Bank officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Books made at our establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction both as to quality and price.

VICKERY & COMPANY, Bookbinders, Main Street, head of Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Ja 2

ROSCUS.

A FOUR-YEAR-DEVON BULL, BLOOD

ROD, weighing 1800 pounds, is offered in

form, will stand at the Farm of the subscriber at the low rates of ten dollars the season. Roscius took the First Premium at the Connecticut State Fair, at the New York State Fair, and at the Late Maryland State Fair, and at the Fair, and is the largest animal of the kind ever introduced into this Country, and is of the pure Devon stock, and was particularly invited at finding an interest in the improvement of Stock, to eat and for feeders. For pedigree, examine the Books of the same. Pasture free, but no responsibility for expenses.

WILL. H. DAVIS.

Newbegin Creek, N. C., Jan. 1857-1.

IMMENSE BARGAINS AT THE BEE

LIVE ANTHIAS, Bream, and Gravidine Shells, Calico and Linen Linens.

All the Wringers in hand are sold at

now the time to get a Wringing at less than the usual price.

Some Wringers marked at very low prices.

Breast Bands, Garters, and Gravidines at great bargains.

Immense bargains for the Milliners, a tremendous sacrifice in Sets, Collars, Gloves, Swiss Cambric Edgings, and Insertions, Bands, &c.

1 Bee Lives is 57 in. in. under Johnson's

Ball.

JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. R. SPRUILL WOULD MOST

respectfully inform his friends and the

public, that he has now permanently located

him in Pasquotank county, and

within a short distance of his old stand, where

he can at all times be found, day or night, when

not called in by his professional business.

He took this method of returning his thanks

for the very liberal patronage extended to him

since his residence in the county; and assur-

es those who may in future require his service

that their calls shall be promptly answered, and

the utmost care and attention given. A con-

tinuation of patronage solicited.

June 22, 1858.

46-ff.

LEIGH HOUSE,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

CORNER OF ROAD AND MARKET ST.

The Leigh House being sole proprietor of

this large and commodious house respec-

fully solicited the patronage of the public. No

pains will be spared on his part to give entire

satisfaction to his guests. His Table shall be

supplied with the best of the Market affords.

His rooms are large, well ventilated and neatly fur-

nished, and his Servants are polite and accom-

modating.

THE BAR

will be constantly sup-

plied with the choice Liqueurs and Cigars.

THE STABLES

belonging to the Hotel shall be well attended to.

In a word, the entire arrangement of the Hotel

are complete.

JAMES F. LEE, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ES-

TEATE of Peter Copes, dec'd., are hereby no-

tified to make immediate payment of their bills

for collection; and all persons having claims

against the estate of said dec'd., to present the

same for payment, or this notice will be plead

in bar of recovery.

W. W. KENNEDY, Esq.

January 18, 1858-1.

TO MY CUSTOMERS.

HAVING sustained a heavy loss by the fire

which visited our town last Tuesday

and compelled to call upon those who

come to our house, either by note or account,

delay. I hope that my friends will appreciate

my situation and give attention to my request.

T. R. COBB.

"ECONOMY, HEALTH, AND LUXURY."

DOMINION COFFEE POTS.

If you want good Coffee—that is, well

low offered the means of securing

luxury a desideratum long sought, never be

for satisfied. All sizes from 3 to 6 to go to

all we ask is an examination.

MILLAR'S Cash Bargain Store,

Elizabeth City.

January 16, 1857-1.

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL STORE

AND

MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

BUSSY'S HORSES & BURRELL'S

BEAVERS & BEAVERS!!

WHEAT CUTTERS

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

ALSO HORSE RAKES.

W. H. CLARK.

January 18, 1857-1.

Linen CAMBRIC Handkerchiefs at 32s

Also Linen Towels at 12cts. The

above articles are most decidedly the cheapest

ever offered. There is no hump about this

all we ask is an examination.

MILLAR'S Cash Bargain Store,

Elizabeth City.

January 18, 1857-1.

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